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- 1. Title of the Invention:
  Liquid Crystal Display Body
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- 5. List of Attached Papers
- (1) Specification

one copy

(2) Drawing

one copy

(3) Letter of Attorney

#### SPECIFICATION

Title of the Invention: LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY BODY Claim

A liquid crystal display body, characterized in that a covered conductor such as a vinyl covered wire is used for a lead of a display body using liquid crystal material having an electro-optic effect, and joined to an electrode part of the display body by a conductive adhesive, a conductive coating material, glass solder or the like, and then the junction part and the covered wire are resin molded including its covering material and solidified.

Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention relates to a method for fitting a lead connecting a driving circuit and a display part to each other in an electro-optic display device using liquid crystal, which is an organic material.

The liquid crystal is an electro-optic display element, which has been watched as a new display in the recent electronics field, and since it has advantages such as low power and thin type as compared with the conventional display tube, it has a bright future as a display of a small measuring device or a portable device.

Fig. 1 is a basic block diagram of a liquid crystal display body, in which the reference numerals 2, 2' are glass substrates,

the inner surfaces of which are provided with transparent thin film electrodes 3, 3'. Accordingly, the rotatory power of the liquid crystal material 5 is varied by applying electric field between the electrodes, and when the variation of the rotatory power is observed between two polarizing plates 1, 1', two states of light and darkness can be reproduced. Thus, when characters, numerals and further graphics are composed in an electrode pattern, application to a display can be performed.

Concerning the connecting method for an electrode of a display body and a driver circuit relating to the invention, the problems will now be mentioned.

An advantage of the invention will now be mentioned through the above.

As the problems of the connecting method noticed heretofore, cited are the followings.

- (1) A lead can't be soldered directly to a thin film such as  $SnO_2$  or  $In_2O_3$  used as a transparent electrode.
- (2) In the case of using a conductive coating material or a conductive adhesive, its adhesive strength is insufficient.
- (3) In the case of using a conductive coating material or a conductive adhesive, the resin material of the coating material and the adhesive is very easily affected by a thermal shock, so the lead is easily slipped off by heat in soldering.

(4) The lead is easily broken due to repeated bending in the vicinity of the lead bonded part.

Among the above, as to the problem (1), the advent of solder bonded to glass, called glass solder will prevent separation at a bonded part or the like. The problem (4) of breakage due to bending, however, will not be solved. Even in the case of mold reinforcement with an epoxy adhesive in addition to the method of bonding only with the conductive coating material or the conductive adhesive, the defect mentioned in (3) causes a phenomenon that a lead on the display body side is pulled out in being soldered to another lead.

As described in the above, the current methods have various disadvantages, so they are considered to be imperfect to practical use as a display body. The invention has been made to minimize such disadvantages.

Figs. 2-1 and 2-2 are sectional views of a lead fixed part with a conductive coating material or conductive adhesive according to the prior art, and Fig. 2-2 shows the lead junction of Fig. 2-1, which is mold-reinforced. It is known from this that bonding of a lead is greatly due to the adhesive strength of the conductive coating material or conductive adhesive, and in the case of the latter, it is easily affected by thermal shock, not to speak of the former. This shows that the mechanism of bonding between metal and high polymer is very affected by heat. According to the invention, as shown in Fig. 2-3, a covered

insulating wire such as a vinyl covered wire is used for the lead wire, an electrode and the wire are bonded with the conductive adhesive and solidified, and then further molded and solidified with an epoxy resin adhesive, including the covered part of the vinyl covered wire. As a result, much better effect has been produced as compared with the conventional method.

That is, two large advantages are recognized that deterioration of the adhesive strength between metal and high polymer due to heat of soldering or the like is enough supplemented by the adhesive strength between the lead covering material and the adhesive, and that a mechanical shock on the lead part for forced bending is considerably absorbed by the covering material not to directly act on the lead. Accordingly, separation of the lead due to heat of solder in assembling a display body in a circuit, which has been taken as a problem heretofore, and further breakage due to bending of the lead caused by carelessness in handling are hardly found.

According to the invention, as described above, various problems in practical use of the liquid crystal display body, especially caused in handling are solved, and when the mold resin and covering material for the lead are studied, moisture resistance and heat resistance and the like of the display body itself can be improved at the same time. It is expected that as future application of the liquid crystal display body, a

watch, a portable calculator and the other digital measurement device become the main current, so on this occasion the multiphase is advanced to naturally increase the number of leads, resulting in that the above difficult point to the lead will be acute. Therefore, it is considered that the invention will give many solutions to these points and contribute much. Furthermore, an attendant advantage that the covered part of the lead absorbs a mechanical shock from the outside such as vibration is found, so the invention can remarkably improve the reliability to practical use more than the conventional method.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a field effect type liquid crystal display body, in which the reference numerals 1, 1' designate polarizing plates, 2, 2' designate glass substrates, 3, 3' designate transparent electrode films, 4 designates a spacer, and 5 designates liquid crystal material;

Fig. 2-1 is a sectional view of a lead junction according to the conventional method;

Fig. 2-2 is a sectional view of an improved type to which resin molding is performed according to the conventional method; and

Fig. 2-3 is a sectional view of a lead connecting method according to the invention, in which the above is further

improved. In the drawings, the reference numeral 6 designates a conductive adhesive, 7 a lead metal, 8 a glass substrate, 9 mold resin, and 10 a lead covering material, respectively.



特 新 顯 (B)

(2000A)

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5. 抵制容額の目盤

(1) 明 編 音

(2) 図 前

(3) 委 化 状

48

1 7

お言の女会 第二表示句

条許備求の無限

電気先学効果を有する液晶物質を用いた表示体のリードに、ビニール被優維等の被優準維を用い とれを表示体の電極部に導電性接着剤、導電性塗 料、ガラス学田などを用いて兼合した後、との接 合部及び被優準維をその被優材料を含めて機能モ ールド固化した事を特徴とする液晶表示体。

張明の辞組を説明

本発明は有機物質である液晶を用いた電気光学 機振装置において、その駆動回路と表示部を接続 ナネリードの取りつけ方法に関する。

被品とは近年のエレクトロエクス界において、 新しいディスプレイとして注目されている電気先 学表示書子であり、従来の表示管をどに比して低 パワー、再組などの利点をもの為、小型計構者。 携者用機器のディスプレイとして有益視されてい る。 19 日本国特許庁

## 公開特許公報

①特開昭 49-126350

43公開日 昭49.(1974)12. 3

②特願昭 48-38107

②出願日 昭48.(1973)4.3

審査請求 未請求

(全3頁)

庁内整理番号

620日本分類

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第1因に被品級示体の基本構成的をもげる。と とに 2、 ではガラス基板でもり、内面には、 3、 3の透明 審膜電極が付備されている。従って、と の間に電界をかける事によって、液晶物質 5 の旋 光能は変化し、とれを二枚の偏光板 1、 1 の間で 観測すれば、明と暗の二つの状態が将現できる。 との多から、電極のパターンに文字や数字。 さら には 図形を 組めば、ディスプレイとして応用でき る事となる。

さて、ととで本発明に関する表示体の電極とド ライバー回路の接続方法化ついてその問題点をあ けなければならない。

それて、これによって本名明の使位さを述べた

従来から始められている袋焼法に関する問題点 には、

- (i) 透明電位として用いる 8 n 0 s , I n s 0 s m の連直にリードを直接学出付けてきない。
- (2) 導電量料あるいは導電性乗滑剤を用いる場合、その装滑力が充分でない。

- (5) 導電施料あるいは導電性接渡剤を用いる場合、施料及び接渡剤の物酸材料が熱的管準に 非常に弱く、単田付の酸の熱によって、リー ド水取れあい。
- (4) サード接着部付近の曲げの繰り返しによって、サードが切れるい。

などが掲げられる。とれらのうちの、(i) についてはガラス中田といわれる所の、ガラスに接着できる中田が出現したので、接着都立とでの料離等はなくなるであるうが、(4) の曲げによる断裂は解決しない。また、導電強料あるいは、導電性接着剤のみで接着する方法に更に手を加えてエポキン接着剤であった情強したものでも、(3) の久傷によって、他のリードに中田付けする時など表示体何のリードが引き抜かれるという残象があった。

とのように現行の方法では種々の欠点があり、 表示体としての実用には、まだ不完分の感が強い 本発明は、かかる欠点を極少にすべく労業された ものである。

第2回-(1)、②は従来の導電無料あるいは導電

更には取り扱い上の根據されよるリードの曲げた よる斯様は殆んど誰められなくなった。-

以上のように、本発明は液晶表示体の実用、特化取り無い上超る種々の問題点を解決するもので
モールド樹脂中、リードの被覆材料に検討を加え
れば、表示体育体の財産、耐熱性等の向上も同時
に動れる。また、今後の液晶表示体の必用として
時計、電車その他ディジェル計構の地が主義とな
るのであるう事が予想されているので、この腰に
は多君化が進むのでき然リードの数も埋える。。を
つて、本発明はこれらの点に多くの解決を与える
なが、本発明はこれらの点に多くの解決を与える
のと思われる。また、リードの被要部が
特別を関いた。また、リードの被要部が
特別を利点も認められたので、本発明は往来
の方弦より実用化に対する情報性を数象向上させ
るものといえる。

#### 松田の簡単な説明

第1回は電界効果要要品表示体の構成因であり 1・1は個光板、2・2はガラス基板3、3は透

即り、半田付け等の施による金属ー高分子間の 接着力劣化をリード被覆材料と、接着別間の接着 力で充分補い得る事、質制的走食がに対するリー ド部への機械的需要を被覆材料がかなり吸収し、 リードには直接励かない事の二つの大きな利点が 認められた。従つて、従来問題とされた表示体を 扇筋に割み込む筋の半田の数によるリードの倒れ

明電転皮膜、4 はスペーヤー、5 は液晶物質の各 ( 々を表わす。

第2図-(i)は、従来の方法によるリード銀合部の断面図、また第2図-(2)はその改良器の樹脂モールドを施した従来のもの、次に第2図-(3)は前者の改良を更に進めたもので、本発明によるリード接続法である。図中の番号6は導電性接着剤、7はリード会員、6はガラス基板、9はモールド病助、10はリード被優材の各々を示す。

L A

1 景 人庭力



